

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

The fear that a new gas company may be started in Newark has caused a lively competition on the part of the old gas companies. They formerly charged \$2.75 per thousand feet. They now propose to light the street lamps for \$22 each, burning 3,000 hours per annum. This, it will be seen, is at the rate of two-thirds of a cent per hour. Our own lamps burn about three hours per night and three hundred nights in the year, or 900 hours in all. We pay from twelve to fifteen dollars per year. At the Newark rate, we should have our streets lighted at six dollars per lamp, a very considerable reduction. Private consumers are required to pay \$3.25 per thousand, while in the former city \$1.75 is charged. Is it not possible that a reduction in these figures would materially increase the gas used? The township also needs an extension of its lamp district. Should not the gas company meet us half way? Or, must we wait for a new company to start?

Street Maps and Grades.

It is always pleasant to fortify one's opinions with the decisions of competent authority. In these columns the advisability of fixing and mapping the grades of the more thickly settled portion of the township has been frequently insisted upon. Such a map would differ entirely from any which has previously been made. It is not intended to mark the lines of existing streets. That is already done in a map filed in the committee rooms. Nor is it designed to determine the lines of new streets and map them for future use.

As will be seen below it is better to wait until new streets are needed, and then determine them as circumstances seem to demand. The map which is wanted is one which shall mark the grade of existing streets and sidewalks, so that private individuals may know at what height to place their buildings, and that the Township Committee may always know how to work their streets so as to dispose of the drainage. Such a map properly made would probably have saved to this town and to individuals not less than \$6,000, which was some time spent in adjusting the sidewalks and buildings between Bloomfield avenue and Liberty street.

It is true that some maps of this kind exist and are on file, but no uniform map, harmonizing the grades on different streets has ever been made. In the district south of Bay avenue and west of the canal, it would probably cost \$1,500 at the price stated in the communication given below. It is written by one of the ablest engineers in the county, a man of large experience, and one who is thoroughly competent to do the work were it placed in his hands. He says: "I do not think it advisable to map our streets far ahead of improvements and growth. It was the governing idea ten years ago to map out everything ahead, and the result was unsatisfactory or bad, excepting in a large and growing city. The idea of straight streets and uniform blocks for a suburban town is being abandoned, and I think wisely, for it doesn't pay. So, my advice is, let the laying out of streets work along quietly and be done as the demand is felt."

With regard to grades I am entirely of a different opinion. I think the grades of all streets should be systematically established and worked, otherwise there will be continuous and endless trouble and vexation. In places where the fall is small, and the flow of water sluggish this is especially necessary. I don't say the whole town, but take say the district south of Bay avenue and west of the canal. Establish first, as a basis, the grades of the main streets, taking into consideration their relation to themselves, and to the other streets, so that when the whole

of them are graded (say years hence) you will have perfect drainage. (Don't calculate to be helped by sewerage.)

Without some such arrangement as this you can never get satisfactory results. The cost of making profiles and establishing grades, &c., would be somewhere from one and one-half to two cents per lineal foot. It is the opinion of many intelligent observers that this work should be undertaken in the near future.

Employ an Architect.

Since it costs but little if any more to build houses that are pretty, why build any other? This query is prompted by the fact that recently there have been built upon one of our main streets on fine lots, two or three very plain four-square dry goods-box-like houses at a cost of about \$3,000. In the Morris Neighborhood a gentleman has put up a house at about this cost, which, by unanimous consent, is a "thing of beauty." It may not be a joy forever, but it will certainly be a source of pride and satisfaction to its owners, to their neighbors, and to all that pass that way for a long time to come. A large box pierced with different sized holes, and surmounted by a peaked roof, may do for a dog-kennel, a hen-coop, or a barn out sight of the road, but is not the sort of dwelling-house to erect at this time and in this place.

No, a man has not the right to put up sort of house that suits him on his own property. To be sure he has a legal right. But then, he has a legal right to make the gutter a receptacle for clam shells and potato peelings, to keep a big dog that barks all night, or to eat raw onions at Sunday morning breakfast. Persons of taste, culture and refinement looking about for a place of residence are attracted by beautiful houses large and small. For it is a mistake to suppose that a place must be large in order to be beautiful. On the contrary, these same people are repelled by dreary unattractiveness. No one then has a right to deprive his fellow-townpeople of the pleasure of traversing pretty streets, to compel them to look at ugly buildings, to drive away the people we want, and generally deprecate his own and his neighbors' property. As before stated, if economy were the reason for knocking together these human packing-boxes, it could be understood, but this is not the case.

Furthermore, while just at present everything that has four walls and a tight roof is in demand and can be rented at a good rate, it will not be long so. And then the unattractive houses will either stand empty or go cheap. Beauty is a commodity and brings money. Wise men and women too, have recognized this and turned it to their financial profit for some thousands of years. There is just one way for nine hundred and ninety-nine people out of a thousand to secure beauty in a house, employ an architect. But they will not only secure beauty, they will enjoy comfort and convenience, and what is more will save money in the end.

Democrats in Convention.

The spectacle which the Democratic party presents to the nation in their convention now in session at Chicago is very interesting to outsiders.

They are firmly of the opinion that they have a fair chance to elect their candidate this fall provided they make a nomination which will unite all the elements of the party, so the question of availability and expediency is the one to be settled first. Because Governor Cleveland was a new man with no record behind him it was supposed that what he lacked of positive strength would be compensated for by the fact that his weak points had not yet been disclosed, so delegation after delegation declared for Cleveland and his nomination seemed assured, but when the convention met there was an unpleasant awakening, for John Kelly announced with all the firmness which the control of fifty thousand votes can give that Cleveland could not carry New York.

No man ever controlled by his own sweet will so many individual votes as are the property of Boss Kelly in the City of New York. The National Democracy would cheerfully see him in a much warmer place than Chicago but unfortunately he is with them and has come to stay.

Kelly is a man of his word and he knows what he is talking about, and while his threats may not suffice to prevent the nomination of Cleveland, there can be no doubt that he will compass his defeat if the Governor becomes the candidate.

The other prominent candidates all seem to lack the availability also. Mr. Randall is entirely out of sympathy with his party on the tariff issue, that great question which bids fair to be the controlling element in this election.

Senator Bayard comes from a small State and is fettered by his speeches early in the war which disclosed a latent sympathy with the rebels in their attempt at disunion.

Senator Hendricks is pushed to the rear by McDonald, of Indiana, whose ambition seems to be to run for the first place with the hope of securing the second.

The strongest name suggested is that of Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, who is fully entitled to the first rank among the leaders of his party, but outside of Ohio and California there is little demand for his nomination, and Ohio and California are sure for Blaine.

If the two-thirds rule shall serve to pro-

duce a tedious wrangle we think it would aid the chances of the Hon. B. F. Butler, LL. D.

Dr. Butler is a member of the convention and when his time comes can be depended upon to nominate himself with great enthusiasm and with words of burning eulogy. There is something very taking about Butler, for he has already taken the nomination of two side shows conventions, and claims that he only needs to receive the regular Democratic endorsement to make him sure of a majority of the Electoral College.

With a gag rule, sometimes called a unit rule, by which minorities are suppressed and a rule requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate by which majorities are suppressed we look for a pretty fight at Chicago, and a result which will leave a large amount of dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks.

It would be laughable if the Independent Republicans should be asked to swallow Butler after all.

"Bloomfield Improvements."

To the Citizens:
Under the above heading your issue of June 23rd contained an article, the writer of which asserts that he takes a "deep interest in everything that interests this town." How fortunate that he gives this information at the outset, otherwise those reading the article might be in danger of doing him gross injustice, in thinking him only interested in the property at the Centre and in consequence especially desirous of keeping business in that locality. Then again, one might make the error of believing that his "deep interest in everything that interests this town," is tempered, to some extent, by the same over cautious economy that has so long kept Bloomfield virtually in statu quo, while a magnificent young city, replete with enterprise and "push," has been built up out of one of its suburbs. His "deep interest," resolves itself in an attempt to show that money can be invested in another locality, (query: does he own property there?) where it will pay better interest, but he fails to show wherein, by so doing, it will save Liberty Hall to the town, and relieve the gentlemen whose generosity has given us the building greatly to their individual loss, and in some cases unpleasant embarrassment. I may have been in error as to the primary object of the movement, but I understood it to be to save Liberty Hall for the town, and make it what it should be, and to relieve the gentlemen whose names were affixed to the bond held by the insurance company. Its second object, I understood to be to make the expense come as lightly as possible upon our people, and to make good, as far as possible, the losses of those who have already invested in the old building. To this end, the gentlemen named by, as a preliminary effort engaged an architect, of conceded ability, (though not "to the manor born") This gentleman was to examine the condition of the old building, and if he found it safe, was to prepare plans for utilizing the vacant ground on Broad street, by the erection of a building that would be an ornament to that part of the town, and which would add to the income from the property. This was done, and a meeting of those supposed to be interested was called, by means of notes sent to each one through the mails. As an evidence of the interest taken, the hall was not lighted at the hour appointed, and but six gentlemen appeared upon the scene. Others expected, deemed a good dinner of more importance than saving for the town the hall so much needed. "D" asserts, with great assurance, that the estimates of the architect are incorrect. Is it not possible that others are quite as competent to judge of that fact as he? The architect himself was so sanguine of their correctness, that he offered to take \$1,000 in the venture. Others offered to take a like amount, and if I am not mistaken, one gentleman offered to lease the building, when completed, for a term of years, and pay a rental of six per cent. upon the investment. "D" evidently was not present at the meeting, or he would have omitted to mention these facts. Then again the proposed improvement includes the remodeling of the hall itself, making it a first class place of amusement, by altering and improving the entrance, heating appliances, ventilation, stage, and boxes, and reseating the house with comfortable chairs. This would give us a hall, that first class caterers to public entertainment would gladly patronize, at figures remunerative to the owners. "D" wants a fountain at the Centre, and thinks it would add many times its own cost, to the value of property, and that the Township Committee should make a donation towards it. I may be in error again, but in my humble opinion, the Township Committee, if they have any money to spare, can better employ it in repairing sidewalks, building crosswalks, and lighting some of the more distant streets in populous neighborhoods, the residents of which have been paying a gas tax for years, without deriving any benefit from the same. "Sad residents" would be in great danger of coming to grief, for want of these improvements, in case the fountain was erected on the 7x9 triangle, and they wished to visit it, for the purpose of ascertaining, to a certainty, whether their preconceived opinions as to its utter unsuitability for the locality, was correct or not. If a fountain must be had, why not put it in the park, where it could be enjoyed by all our citizens, although it might not, perhaps, be of as much direct benefit to the business houses surrounding the Centre.

Talk about one's interest in improvements in the town, is very cheap, and assertions may answer a certain purpose at times, but a little practical putting of one's hands into their pockets, in proportion to their ability, and the benefits they are to derive from the improvements, will tell better in the end, and be more convincing than the "interest felt" is not entirely a selfish one. Where one weighs too closely the profits of his philanthropy, we have a right to question the quality of it.

A CITIZEN.

Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date.

DEL. LACK & WESTERN RAILROAD

Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK.
Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 8:28, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.
Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:42, 11:08 p.m. 12:25 a.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 8:32, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:04, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.
Leave Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:38, 7:26, 8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.
Arrive New York—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.
Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.
Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:58, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:44, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:14, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:01 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.
* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWICH LAKE R.R.

Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.
Leave Upper Montclair—6:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48, 10:47 a.m. 12:45, 4:45, 5:15, 6:50, 9:58 p.m.
Leave Montclair—6:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:52 a.m. 1:34, 4:50, 5:28, 6:55, 10:03 p.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56, 11:15 a.m. 12:14, 4:54, 5:24, 6:54, 9:54, 10:54 p.m.
Arrive New York—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:40, 11:40 a.m. 12:25, 5:40, 6:10, 7:55, 10:55 p.m.
Trains marked * will run Saturday nights only.
Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.
Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 5:40, 6:20, 8:00 p.m. Leaves 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21 a.m. 12:43, 4:19, 5:24, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39 p.m.
Arrive Montclair—7:09, 9:25 a.m. 12:49, 4:29, 5:29, 6:20, 7:11, 8:45 p.m.
Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29 a.m. 12:53, 4:23, 5:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50 p.m.
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Besides being a complete newspaper, THE WEEKLY PRESS has several special features which put it at the top. THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, enriched by constant contributions from the foremost writers in various branches, gives the practical things that people want to know on the farm and in the garden. The Literary Department, edited by Mrs. Kate Upson Clark, is full of information, hints and happy thoughts for every wife, mother and head of a household.

A great feature of the coming year will be the highly valuable letters of Joseph D. Weeks on Wages of Workmen, the general conditions of labor and the cost of Living in Europe as compared with America. Mr. Weeks, who had charge of this subject for the Census of 1880, has made it a life study, and has been about this year conducting a special investigation. His letters will give the facts as to earnings in all the various industries, the purchasing power of wages, strikes, trades unionism, arbitration, etc.

The WEEKLY PRESS is full of choice home reading, with puzzles and other matter for the little folks, stories and pastimes for adults and children, fashion notes, recipes, gleanings from current literature, a calendar of domestic and foreign news, and an earnest discussion of the great questions of the day.

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